

## ROTON RIOT

ENGLAND'S REJOICING ASSUMES A DANGEROUS ATTITUDE.

Mobs Wreak Their Vengeance on Pro-Boer Sympathizers and Are Charged by the Police.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PRISONERS.

BRITISH SAID TO HAVE CAPTURED THEM AT MAFKING.

Brabant Also Said to Have Taken Many Boers, but Neither Report Has Been Substantiated.

BULLER IS AT LAING'S NEK

HE HESITATES TO ATTACK THE IMMENSELY STRONG POSITIONS.

Hamilton Marching Eastward Without Resistance—Boers Disheartened and Ready to Sue for Peace.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenzo Marques, dated Sunday, says: "On Thursday the entire Boer force around Mafeking, including the guns, was captured by the British."

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Mequating's nek, dated May 16 says: "General Brabant is reported to have captured 1,500 Boers at Clocolan."

LONDON, May 21, 3:10 a. m.—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in the Daily Express is the dominant war news of the morning:

"We have the best reason for stating that in the last twenty-four hours a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office, addressed personally to the prime minister from President Kruger, proposing terms of peace."

"The exact terms of the message cannot be stated; but we believe it is couched in exceedingly favorable terms."

"It is inconceivable, of course, that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply except the one that stands ready on the lip of every Briton—unconditional surrender."

The boisterous rejoicings over the news from Mafeking have become riots in parts of London, Aberdeen and Belfast and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In the Finchley district of suburban London a mob stoned the railway stationmaster's house and smashed the windows of a draper's shop, setting the building on fire also, although whether by accident or design is not yet known. Two clerks were injured. The house of a Boer sympathizer at Harleston was attacked by a large crowd and the windows were shattered. The police charged the mob and were greeted with a shower of decayed eggs. Numerous arrests were made and the police reserves were called out.

Rioting took place in Aberdeen from 7 to 10 o'clock Saturday evening, around a hall where a "stop-the-war" meeting was being addressed by Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner, husband of Olive Schreiner. A crowd of students and others tried to storm the hall and to break down the doors. The police were unable to cope with the disturbers and sent for the mounted police, who made some headway with the crowd, but free fights occurred between the supporters of the meeting and the crowd and the Royal Infirmary, near by, was kept busy dressing the wounds of combatants, caused by stones, bricks and clubs.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

A number of arrests were made, and finally the chief magistrate ordered the chief constable to call out the military. The Gordon Highlanders, from the Castle barracks, then cleared the streets.

Within the hall the opponents of the promoters of the meeting practically broke it up and carried an amendment to the principal resolution. The residence of Rev. Alexander Webster, where Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner stayed, was damaged.

Boer sympathizers stoned a procession of shipyard employees at Belfast, and there were some disorders in Birmingham.

At Dover the business establishment of J. Brown, a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, was wrecked by a mob. The police were unable to cope with the disturbers, and the local artillery and volunteers were called out. As the rioting continued the Royal Artillery was called on to suppress the mob. The windows of buildings adjoining Mr. Brown's place were smashed. Numerous arrests were made.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil, a son of the premier, preaching yesterday in Gray's Inn Chapel, London, before the Australian Federation delegates and other notables, referred to these demonstrations of violence and said: "The popular enthusiasm prevailing throughout the country is dangerous. The line between good and evil is soon overrun by the unthinking crowd. The outbreak is evil in so far as it is the same spirit which animated the Roman crowds in the Coliseum, while the gladiators pursued each other to the death, but it is good in so far as it is a protest against one of the greatest evils of the age, the love of money."

Special prayers of thanksgiving were offered yesterday in the churches of the United Kingdom. The lord bishop of London, Dr. Mandell Creighton, who preached before the Queen at Windsor, alluded to the relief of Mafeking, and clergymen generally found in the event their topic of the day.

An extraordinary issue of the Gazette, at Cape Town, announces that in consequence of what is believed to be authentic news of the relief of Mafeking, Sir Alfred Milner will close the public offices to-day (Monday). New Zealand will make Wednesday a holiday, in honor of the event, and

celebrations are in progress in Cairo and in the heart of the Sudan.

DETAILS STILL LACKING.

Details of relief are still wanting, the British military authorities being without dispatches. Lord Roberts wires that he knows of the relief only through a press agency. Lord Lansdowne, however, announces that the War Office expects direct news to-day.

The situation in the field has changed but little since Friday. Lord Roberts's troops are in fine form and abundantly supplied. Indications seem to point to an early movement. His cavalry, riding over several hundred square miles in a semi-circle beyond Koonstad, has received the submission of hundreds of Free State.

It now appears that the Dewet who offered to surrender, with 1,000 men, was not the well-known General Dewet, but Commandant Dewet. He stipulated that his men should be allowed to return to their farms. Lord Roberts replied that the surrender must be unconditional.

The Botha who was captured the other day was Philip Botha. Those surrendering are solemnly warned that if they break the oath of neutrality their houses will be burned and their farms confiscated. Such as do yield ask only for protection.

Reports flow in to Lord Roberts at headquarters of the discouragement of the Boers and of their willingness, even in the case of the Transvaalers, to give up. President Steyn is described as having lost his head several times recently. The original of the telegram addressed to the burghers at Ventorsburg, urging them to hold out, was really written at Petersburg, a place which surrendered early in March. President Steyn, who was last reported as leaving Pretoria after a consultation with the Transvaal government, has again gone to the front.

The Daily Telegraph is advised that a plot has been discovered at Pretoria to depose President Kruger and to surrender the Transvaal during the present month. Progressive Dutchmen and members of the judiciary are asserted to have been parties to the movement.

A Cape Town correspondent reasserts that the Irish-American ambulance corps from Chicago suffered heavily during the fighting at Mafeking, and that United States Consul Hay had protested vainly to President Kruger against using the corps on the fighting line.

BULLER AT LAING'S NEK.

General Buller is in front of Laing's nek, hesitating to attack positions of enormous natural strength. The reports that the Boers have blown up portions of the tunnel are confirmed.

Although everywhere else they are reported as retreating, they have effected their retreat without losing their convoys or guns, or even prisoners to any extent. Were they disorganized they would strew the line of retreat with booty.

General Colville's base is Winburg. General Buller is advancing on Ficksburg, trying to catch up with the retreating Boers. Vrede, where the Free State capital has been removed, is a village of two hundred huts in the extreme northeastern part of the country, on the road from Hellbroon to Botha's Pass in the Drakensburgs. President Steyn, when twitted about the migratory capital, is reported to have said that the Americans during the war of independence changed their capital nine times, and yet defeated the British.

The British are confiscating the cattle of the rebels in the districts about Allwal North. Colonel Ayde's men have driven in 2,500 head.

The London papers are speculating as to what will be done to reward Colonel Baden-Powell. It is understood that as soon as the official news of the relief of Mafeking is received, the rank of Supernumerary Major General will be conferred on him, and at the same time he will be advanced to the rank of Knight Commander of the Bath. Possibly a baronetcy will be conferred on him.

London paid an all-day call upon Colonel Baden-Powell's mother yesterday. Telegrams, letters and flowers arrived every minute. It took six policemen to keep the crowd in order. Mrs. Baden-Powell appeared upon the balcony at intervals and bowed her acknowledgments to the crowds.

Arthur Pearson, principal proprietor of the Daily Express, has started a movement to build a hall of heroes to commemorate those who have fallen in the war.

Confused Account of It.

LOURENZO MARQUES, May 21.—The Standard and Diggers News confirm the report of the relief of Mafeking. It gives a confused account of the events preceding. An engagement was fought near Mariborg, and relief forces cut through the Boer lines, and, entering the town, began bombarding the Boers, who retreated. The Boers had two killed and five wounded. The British loss is said to have been considerable. The British are reported as fleeing, but no explanation is given.

Soldiers Cheered for Mafeking.

KROONSTAD, May 20.—The press telegram announcing the relief of Mafeking was read to the regiments on parade. The men were greatly excited and cheered lustily.

Khaki-clad Boers, made up to represent British soldiers, have been visiting the farms and repeating the substance of the British proclamation. If the terms are accepted those who accept them are immediately arrested and carried off.

Austin's New Poem.

LONDON, May 21.—Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, writes of the relief of Mafeking as follows:

"Long as the waves shall roll,  
Long as fame guards her scroll,  
And men through heart and soul  
Thrill to true glory  
Their tale from age to age  
Shall voice and verse engage  
Swelling the splendid page  
Of England's story."

Rejoicing at the Cape.

CAPE TOWN, May 20.—Every town and village is sending congratulations to Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking. Telegrams are arriving from all parts of the world. There will be an immense demonstration here to-morrow.

NOT YET CONFIRMED.

Roberts Has No Official Word, but Has a Reuter Telegram.

LONDON, May 20, 11:35 p. m.—The War Office has announced that Lord Roberts has not yet received official information of the relief of Mafeking. Following is the text of Lord Roberts's dispatch:

## WELL SPOKEN

TURKISH ADMIRAL'S ESTIMATE OF RUSSIA'S WEAK POINT.

Her Peoples Are Antagonistic to Each Other and Are Held in Subjection Solely by Fear.

SUPERIOR TO THE ROMANOFFS

MANY OF THEM EXCEED THE RULING CLASS IN WORTH.

Careful and Concise Analysis of the Principal Danger Confronting the Empire of the Czar.

ADMIRAL IS NOT A DIPLOMAT

HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE QUESTION OF THE INDEMNITY.

Will Examine the Navy Yards and Ordnance Factories, and May Buy a Warship or Two.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Rear Admiral Ahmed Pasha, who arrived at this port Friday night on board the steamship Auguste Victoria, said last night that his mission to this country had no connection with any work of diplomacy. Instead, the purpose of his mission, he said, was to inspect American warships and methods of naval and ordnance construction, with a possible view of purchasing a cruiser for the Turkish government. In speaking of the report that he had any proposals to make to this country concerning the indemnity claimed by the United States from Turkey because of injuries suffered by missionaries during the Armenian troubles he said to a Tribune reporter:

"My business is that of an engineer, not of a diplomat. Of diplomatic relations, therefore, I have no right to speak. That falls to the duties of our Turkish minister at Washington. As yet I am waiting instructions from the Sublime Porte. They are to come to me from the minister, but inasmuch as I arrived only last night I am not surprised that I have not heard from him."

"From what I could learn of the desires of the Sultan in conversation with him, I am anxious to increase the prowess of his navy. I will not give the reason. I will not say whether we fear Russia or England or any other country, but at any rate we see that our navy must be put on a basis with western countries. From what we have seen and learned of the American navy it seemed that there could be no better place to learn modern methods of construction than in America. Again, it is a neutral country, one which would not view such a mission with suspicion. I was selected for the mission because I am the engineer-in-chief of the Turkish navy."

"I shall doubtless visit the different naval stations of this country; perhaps go as far as San Francisco, but will give special attention to the navy yards at Brooklyn and Newport News. When I have reported to the Sublime Porte the result of my study then I may make some purchases."

When the admiral was asked to speak of the situation between Russia and Turkey he said: "As a cosmopolitan, rather than an envoy of the Sultan, I would say that Russia's greatest danger is from herself. She is composed of a strange conglomeration of people, many of whom have no sympathy for each other. It also happens that some of the subjugated people that have come under the sway of the Czar are higher in the standard of intellect, morals and physical strength than the race of the ruling Romanoffs. There is the Caucasian, for instance, who is far superior in prowess of war; there is the Pole, who is higher in the scale of intellectual endowments, and the Finn, who is more moral in his habits of life. And yet Russia is still spreading out, still grasping for more, still taking under her people who are wholly antagonistic to her in point of all racial qualities."

"Let me tell you," he began again, "if Russia suffered one great, overwhelming battle she would go to pieces because of her own decentralizing forces; forces which are kept within bounds only by fear and the dread of punishment and exile."

WOMAN WAS A GOOD SHOT.

One Man Killed and Another Fatally Wounded at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20.—Three men—Edward Whittington, Dennis B. Rogan and Thomas Coleman—said to be coal miners from West Virginia, entered the lunchroom of T. F. McKenna at the corner of Adams and Front streets to-day, and became involved in a quarrel with the porter.

McKenna and his wife interfered, and Mrs. McKenna was badly beaten with a club in the hands of Whittington. She ran behind a counter, and, procuring a revolver, shot Whittington through the back of his neck, killing him instantly. Rogan then advanced manfully toward her and received a bullet in the face, which the physicians say will prove fatal. Coleman escaped without injury. Mrs. McKenna is in jail.

COUNCILMEN FOUND GUILTY.

Convictions in the Shamokin Street-Pavement Bribery Case.

SUNBURY, Pa., May 20.—The jury in the case of Shamokin councilmen and the brick manufacturing representatives charged with conspiracy in connection with the street paving contracts, returned a verdict this morning, after being out all night. The verdict convicts Councilmen Thomas A. Holl, E. O. Zurn, William Reppard, O. J. Reed, W. Zimmerman and H. L. Boate, of Reading, and M. A. Rotchild, representative of Alcatraz Paving Company, of Philadelphia. Those acquitted by the verdict are George S. Ettie, secretary and treasurer, and H. M. Dixey, of Philadelphia, agent of the Clearfield Brick Company, and Charles F. Smith, of Mahoning City, representative

of the Canton (O.) Brick Company. Counsel for the convicted men immediately asked for a new trial.

Judge Johnson suspended sentence for thirty days to give counsel for the convicted men time to file reasons to sustain their motion. Thirteen indictments were returned against the accused by the grand jury, and all depended on the outcome of this trial. They will be, in all probability, brought up for trial on the other indictments at the next term of court.

ROLE OF COMFORTER.

Molineux Assumes It Toward Meyer, to Be Executed To-Day.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Roland B. Molineux did his utmost to-day to console Fritz Meyer, who, in an adjacent cell in the condemned men's quarters of Sing Sing prison, was looking forward to to-morrow as the day of his execution. Meyer is to go to the electric chair for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith, in October, 1897, in the Church of the Holy Redeemer, in this city.

Molineux paid little attention to Meyer until to-day. Gen. E. L. Molineux visited his son, Saturday, and told him to be brave during Meyer's execution. Molineux says he does not dread the death of a fellow prisoner.

Two Sisters of Meyer spent an hour this afternoon with Meyer, who talked freely with them. They also talked with the other condemned men. The death watch was established to-night. Meyer spent most of the day looking at pictures in a historical work brought him from the prison library. During the day he bade good-bye dozens of times to the eight men in the condemned cells.

COATES HOUSE ROBBED

DARING HOLD-UP OF A KANSAS CITY HOTEL BY ONE MAN.

Entered the Lobby Late Sunday Night, Covered the Clerk with a Pistol, and Escaped with His Booty.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—A lone highwayman entered the corridor of the Coates Hotel, one of the leading hotels here, at 11:30 o'clock to-night, and forcing the strong box of the "gar" stand, escaped. The box contained diamonds valued at \$1,300, \$350 in gold, currency and silver, and checks to the amount of \$100. He held the night clerk and another employee of the hotel off at the point of a revolver and escaped on a horse that he had tied to the curb.

At the time of the hold-up, which proved one of the most daring ever perpetrated in Kansas City, a Times reporter, James Sullivan, and Colonel Fred W. Fleming, of the Missouri National Guard, were seated in one end of the lobby. Night clerk William Gossett stood behind the registering desk, Night Watchman Charles L. Meeker was pacing to and fro in the center of the floor, and J. W. Garvey, a guest, and Key Clerk Kelleher were near by. Sherman Clark, clerk of the stand, a short distance away, was waiting on a customer, who was probably the robber's confederate. The robber was the first to notice the robber as he entered the lobby.

"Damn you," exclaimed the visitor, as Kelleher faced him, "act as if you were going to do something."

The robber as he spoke thrust the muzzle of a revolver in Kelleher's face, then stepped behind the counter, picked up as far as strong box and turned to go.

Clark saw him at this moment.

"What do you want?"

"You—don't you move," commanded the "man behind the gun," as he pointed his weapon at Clark's head. "If you do I'll get you." He backed out of the door with his face turned to the lobby, and with revolver leveled, disappeared.

So daring was the robbery committed, it was a minute almost before Kelleher or Clark could make an outcry. The night watchman arose from his reverie to see the confederate disappear through another entrance. The alarm aroused Sullivan and Fleming, who until the robber had made off on his horse, were in ignorance of the drama that had been enacted within fifty feet of where they stood.

Just before the robbery occurred Kelleher had placed twelve pieces of diamond jewelry, consisting of rings, pins and studs, valued in the aggregate at \$1,200; about \$50 in money and some checks in the box preparatory to taking it to the hotel safe. The confederate attracted his attention momentarily at the other end of the counter, and after the robber had performed his work, which consumed but the fraction of a minute, both were in the street making off.

Night Clerk Gossett claims that the robber's name is Fishback, and that he knows him well.

The robber is described as being thirty-five years of age, six feet in height and well dressed. According to Clerk Gossett, the man had lived at the hotel for a week. He had on one occasion taken the clerk out for a drive and had generally been considered a "good fellow." The Coates House is one of the three leading hotels in the city, and is situated at Tenth and Broadway, in the heart of the downtown district.

FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

Fehels Surround Panama and Are Repeatedly Defeated.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 20.—Advices from Colombia to-day by the Royal Mail steamer Trent say that the rebels are operating around Panama, which is full of troops, some of whom are quartered in the churches. An engagement took place May 16 north of Panama, the rebels being driven off.

Cartagena is still in the possession of the government. The Trent was to have conveyed a body of troops to Cartagena, but the rebels destroyed the bridges on the night of May 13, thus preventing the troops from arriving. On the same night a desperate engagement took place outside of Cartagena in which the government troops were victorious. As many as five hundred rebels are said to have been killed in the fighting.

The country is in a frightful state, and paper dollars bring only 5 cents each.

Murder and Suicide.

DENVER, Col., May 20.—Walter Williams, deputy coroner, shot and killed William M. Downer, proprietor of a bathhouse, to-day, and then killed himself. The killing occurred at the establishment of Downer and no witnesses were present. Domestic trouble is given as the cause.

## ALL IS QUIET

NO DISTURBANCES IN ST. LOUIS AND FIVE LINES RUNNING.

Two Riot Calls Turned In During the Day, but the Demonstrations Are of a Very Mild Nature.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

COMPANY AND STRIKERS PRESENT INHARMONIOUS STATEMENTS.

About Half the Usual Force Is Working on the Various Lines Under Protection of the Police.

LABOR WAR IS DECLARED OFF

PHILADELPHIA ORGANIZATIONS AGREE TO OBSERVE PEACE.

Western Miners Adopt Denunciatory Resolutions Regarding the Idaho Troubles—Other Labor News.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Cars were run to-day on five of the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company without any interference from the strikers or their friends. The lines which were operated were: Park, Laclede, Delmar, Page and Spaulding avenues. No attempt was made to run the cars on schedule time. They were run out of the barn down to one end of the line and back again. Sometimes they made the round trip in about three-fourths of the usual time. Sometimes it took them nearly twice as long. The officials of the company paid no attention to that, however. Every car that went out and came back unmarked was considered the net proceeds of a notable achievement, and its crew received greetings like those extended to an only son on his return from long and weary warfare. There was no outbreak of any kind during the day. Two riot calls were sent in to the police department during the afternoon, but the riots were very far from being the real thing.

The first disturbance was begun by a bawky horse, who went on an individual strike at the corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets. A large crowd gathered to watch the progress of the argument between the animal and his driver, and when the horse finally conceded the point at issue and passed on two thousand people were standing around the corner, utterly at a loss for amusement. As a substitute for the horse the crowd turned its attention to the crews of the Laclede-avenue cars, which were passing every few minutes. They showered the crews with epithets and deluged them with advice. A riot call was sent to police headquarters, and Chief of Police Campbell, taking twenty men, hurried to the spot, told everybody to "move on," saw that they did "move on" and riot number one was over before it was started.

The second disturbance occurred a few minutes later on Washington avenue, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets. A crowd of about 1,500 people lined both sides of the street for two squares and began to jeer and hoot the train crews. The few policemen on duty were utterly unable to handle the crowd and unquestionably the crowd would have been moved to things more egregious than words if another riot call had not been turned in. Sergeant Bowen, at the head of a dozen men, came quickly to the spot and within ten minutes he had cleared the street and restored quiet.

STATEMENTS DO NOT AGREE.

The strikers made the assertion that all day long they had men along the different lines which were in operation discouraging every attempt at interference with the cars on account of the women and children who would wish to ride around the city on Sunday. No direct acts of violence were offered during the entire day, and although every car that ran back and forth on the Laclede-avenue line carried four policemen and every car on the other lines from one to three, they had nothing to do but keep their seats and ride.

President Baumhoff then repeated what he had said before, that the company wanted the old men back, but would not discharge the new men in order to make room for them. The position of the company, he announced, was unchanged upon that point, and will remain unchanged to the end. He said the company would operate additional lines to-morrow, but would not say whether or not cars would be run on the Vandeventer avenue and Jefferson avenue lines. On these two lines most of the trouble has occurred.

President Mahan, of the Street-Car Men's Association, said to-day that no steps had been taken looking to the conference between the men and the company. He was positive the men would win in the end. The Transit Company claims to have a full complement of men, but this is denied by their own employees. The conductors on the various lines which were in operation to-day said that the company had just about one-half as many men as went out. Something over 3,000 men went out, and the highest estimate made to-day by any of the employees of the men available for duty was 1,800—the lowest 1,200. Any number between the two would be had in a reply to a request for information.

There was a report early in the day that all the employees of the Suburban Company who returned to work a week ago were to go out again Monday morning because the company had not made good its promises regarding places for the old men. The report was denied by the officials of the road.

and by the men. Everybody claimed to be satisfied with present conditions.

ONE ARREST MADE.

The most serious riot of the day took place late in the evening at the intersection of Tenth street and Washington avenue, in the course of which H. W. Steinbeiss, secretary of the National Building Trades Council, was placed under arrest, but released later.

A switch had been thrown at the street intersection and when a Bellefontaine car, loaded with passengers, came along it was thrown on a dead wire and off the track as well. When the train crew started to set things to rights they were greeted with showers of stones and compelled to abandon the work until a patrol wagon loaded with police officers appeared on the ground in response to a riot call. They quickly forced the crowd to disperse, making several arrests while so doing. Mr. Steinbeiss was doing his best to force the crowd back and prevent a collision with the police when he was arrested. He was taken to the police station, but released in a short time, it being admitted that his arrest was an error. All the prisoners who were locked up were booked as federal prisoners, the charge against them being disorderly conduct in violation of the injunction of Judge Adams issued yesterday.

The Metal Trades Council met late this afternoon, and after a long discussion decided to recommend to all affiliated unions that they go on a sympathetic strike whenever asked to do so. About 5,500 men are affected by this action.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the executive committee of the Building Trades Council, of the Central Labor Union will meet to consider the question of a sympathetic strike.

The general opinion to-night among labor men is that the strike will be ordered.

LABOR WAR DECLARED OFF.

Big Organizations of Philadelphia Have Buried the Hatchet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The fight between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Allied Building Trades League, which was begun nearly three weeks ago, was officially declared off to-day. The trouble arose over the refusal of the brotherhood to become affiliated with the league in the campaign for an eight-hour work day, with increased wages. When the movement for fewer hours was first put on foot it was thought advisable by the building trades to form one organization, in which would be represented every building trade in the city, so that the fight for fewer hours could be carried on more systematically. It was the plan that where an employer of one trade refused the demands of the men all the other trades working on the same operation should strike in sympathy. Thirty-eight trades became affiliated in the league, only two of the big trades, the bricklayers and the carpenters, refusing to join.

The bricklayers were prevented because of technicality in their charter, but the Brotherhood of Carpenters absolutely refused to become associated. This resulted in the league ordering all its members to refuse to work with a brotherhood carpenter, thus putting the latter in the same category as nonunion men. The declaration of war caused many thousands of men to be idle for three weeks, until to-day, when the United Labor League, which has been chosen arbitrator, decided that the Allied Building Trades' League should leave the Brotherhood of Carpenters alone to work out its own salvation. The Allied League accepted the situation and the members of the two organizations will now work amicably together.

The employers very generally signed the demands of the various trades.

WESTERN LABOR CONVENTIONS.

Several Denunciations on Account of the Idaho Situation.

DENVER, Col., May 20.—The conventions of the Western Federation of Miners and of the Western Labor Union, now in session in this city, have adopted resolutions strongly denouncing Governor Steunenburg, of Idaho, for his action in the Coeur d'Alene trouble and urging the voters of the State to refuse to support him or any one who upholds him. The labor union also denounced President McKinley, General Merriam and others, who are held responsible for the hardships endured by the Idaho miners, and demanded that the president withdraw the troops from Shoshone county or cause the liberty of the citizens to be restored.

The Federation adopted a resolution urging its members in Colorado to do everything possible to defeat the re-election of Justice Goddard, of the State Supreme Court, on account of the court's decision on the eight-hour law. Renewed efforts will be made to bring together all working men in mines and smelters. To this end four organizations will be formed in Colorado and Oregon. The abolition of compulsory insurance of members of the Federation was decided upon.

The election of the executive board of the Western Labor Union resulted in the choice of Thomas Farrar, of Pethbridge, Canada; W. W. Ferguson, of Victoria; P. N. McFee and S. B. Lawrence, of Cripple Creek, and a member whose name is withheld from publication on account of his presence at Wardner, on matters connected with the union.

BOYCOTT IS ALLEGED.

Material Supply Firms Charged as Conspirators by Union Men.

CHICAGO, May 20.—L. T. Gannon, representative of the plumbers and other labor unions, who are prepared to go on the grand jury, which convenes to-morrow, with evidence against the material supply firms of Chicago.

This evidence is to prove that the material supply men have maintained a boycott for at least a year against those dealers who sell supplies to union labor. It is expected by the labor men, who are demanding grand jury action, that the investigation will go further than even this, and show that the material men have maintained an illegal combination by which union and nonunion men and the purchasing public have been boycotted at various times and for various reasons best known to the alleged combinations.

Granite Strike Is Settled.

WESTERLY, R. I., May 20.—The granite strike inaugurated here March 1 and for an eight-hour working day at \$3 has been settled and the granite plants will reopen Tuesday, employing all hands. Eight hours are to constitute a day's work, with 35 cents an hour minimum wage for competent men; aged, incapacitated and incompetent men not less than 25 cents an hour, and employers at no time shall employ more than 25 percent of their men for less than 25 cents an hour.

No Change at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—There were no developments to-day to change the status of the several strikes that are in progress. A large meeting of railroad men to-day was without feature.

## HAS RESIGNED

PENSION COMMISSIONER EVANS TO STEP DOWN AND OUT.

His Resignation Has Been in the President's Hands Since About the First of Last Week.

HAS NOT YET BEEN ACCEPTED

CAUSE OF THE NONACTION HAS NOT BEEN ASCERTAINED.

A Number of Reasons May Have Operated to Cause Mr. McKinley to Delay in Taking Action.

OPPOSITION OF THE G. A. R.

POTENT INFLUENCE IN BRINGING ABOUT MR. EVANS'S FALL.

Attempts to Allay the Feeling Have Been Unavailing—Tennessee Situation Also Had an Influence.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—H. Clay Evans, United States pension commissioner, has resigned. He sent his letter of resignation to the President early last week. No action has yet been taken upon it. Whether the delay is due to reluctance upon the part of the President to see Mr. Evans sever his connection with the Pension Office or to difficulty in finding a suitable successor to this most difficult of all offices to fill satisfactorily is not definitely known. Indeed, the delay of the President to accept the resignation may be due to a desire on his part to have Congress adjourn before he is called on to name a new pension commissioner. If the name of the new man could be put off until after adjournment there would be no trouble about his confirmation, as the Senate would not be in session. Commissioner Evans has been officially objectionable to the old soldiers and it was only by the use of the full power and influence of the administration that the Grand Army of the Republic, at its encampment in Philadelphia last fall, was restrained from adopting red hot resolutions denouncing the conduct of the Pension Office. It was found utterly impossible to induce that body to say a good word for him. The administration was powerless to accomplish that; all it could do was to prevent the passage of denunciatory resolutions. Since then the feeling against Evans among the veterans has increased, instead of abating, as the administration hoped it would.

An Index of the bitterness which exists in the minds of the old soldiers is found in the resolution recently introduced in the House by Representative Curtis, of Kansas, a Republican, representing the Topeka district, in which there are thousands of